

The Chicago Eagle.

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HENRY F. DONOVAN.

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**LARGEST
WEEKLY CIRCULATION
IN CHICAGO.**

NOTICE.

The Eagle can be ordered at Charles Macdonald & Co.'s literary emporium and book store, 55 Washington street, L. H. Jackson's periodical and news depot, 15 Clark street, Robt. E. Burke's book, stationery, periodical and newspaper depot, 349 Division street, and at all first-class news stands throughout the West.

MORE ROOM WANTED.

The Judges of Cook County Wednesday afternoon, in response to a general call, held a meeting in the courtroom of Judge Tukey to consider the question of providing more room for the transaction of legal business in the courtroom. Judge Tukey, as chief justice of the court, was presiding officer and the other judges present were Payne, Sears, Stein, Neely, Horton, Haney, Tuttle, Smith, Clifford, Freeman, Chetlain, Ball, Dunne, Carter and Kohlman. A good deal of discussion was indulged in, but developed into a resolution, which, in the form of a letter, will be signed by all the judges and sent to the county board.

The resolution recites the fact that the present building is "wholly and outrageously inadequate and unfit for the present uses of the county as a courthouse. We do hereby, as often heretofore, respectfully present to your honorable body, the public need in this respect and ask that immediate steps be taken to remedy the existing conditions by the remodeling and adding two or more stories to the present structure and for increased and adequate elevator service."

VACATION SCHOOLS.

The Chicago Record says that the Civic Federation has prepared and presented to the Board of Education the outline of a plan for a series of "vacation" sessions to be held during the summer in the most densely populated districts of the city. It is not intended that the vacation schools shall follow in any way the routine of regular school sessions. They will be given over to special features, combining amusement with such light "studies" as are used to make the kindergarten attractive for small children. The plan also includes a number of excursions into the country for amateur botanizing.

In one respect this plan fulfills a genuine want, for although most children do not like to be penned up in school rooms and prefer their play unmitigated with anything resembling work, the vacation school—if it can be made attractive enough to secure their attendance—will serve the blessed purpose of taking them off the streets and giving them occasional whiffs of uncontaminated country air. Until the city government is wise enough to establish numerous small parks throughout densely populated neighborhoods the children in these localities will have nothing better than the hot and dusty street, with its unpleasant and often hurtful associations. Anything that will take them out of their environment is to be welcomed, even if the objections to it were far more numerous than they are in the case of the proposed vacation schools.

At all events the experiment is worth trying.

TOO MANY IRONS IN THE FIRE.

A recent Colorado bank failure was due, as a great many others have been, mainly to the fact that the officers were devoting themselves largely to outside speculation instead of attending strictly to business. It does not pay to have too many irons in the fire. Some of the largest and most influential operators learn the lesson by bitter experience. Not long ago a big Chicago picker saw Stock Exchange operators were paying 10 per cent. interest for carrying and transferring trades around the end of each month, and so he thought he saw a good chance to profitably employ some capital. He went into the money-lending business on a large scale, but soon found that in giving necessary accommodations to traders he was getting excessive interest part of the time and no interest at all a part of the

time, and it did not take him long to see that it was not such a snapp as it had looked from the outside. It is always so. Some other fellow's business, of which one can only see the showy side, always looks inviting, and people are continually enticed into placing their money into things which, if understood as well as their own affairs, they would never touch. Experimental losses are made continually by men of great wealth, but they are usually stand it, whereas the small fry who fall on after them "go broke" over and over again.

THORNTON RESIGNS.

Mayor Swift has received the resignation of Charles S. Thornton from the board of education. The Mayor did not read the resignation through, but said he will accept it as requested by Mr. Thornton. He said he had not yet considered the appointment of a successor for that, and there is no need of any hurry. "The terms of the board of education will expire in a month, but I do not expect many of them to resign. If they do, however, we will do our best to fill their places. I have not yet considered the appointment of anyone to the board, and do not know whom I will choose in event of several of the members of the board resigning. I am sorry to see Mr. Thornton resign, but he has his business to attend to and cannot spare the time."

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

It appears from a recent Treasury report that the total number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the twenty-five years ending June 30, 1895, was 10,340,000. The total increase in population during that period was 31,200,000, so that one-third of that increase was due to foreign immigration. These figures are not quite accurate, however. There is a backward as well as a forward flow of population. Thus during the last fiscal year there were 280,000 immigrants, but 210,000 persons "other than cabin passengers" went from the United States to Europe during the same period. Some of them were foreigners who came here intending to stay but changed their minds. Others were persons of foreign birth going back to their old homes to pay a visit and intending to return. When they do so they will be put down as new immigrants. A great deal of this double counting has been done. But after all deductions are made the percentage of increase due to immigration is enormous. Of the ten and a third millions who came between 1871 and 1895 six and a third millions, or 61 1/2 per cent., were males and four millions were females. The latter were divided very unequally among the different races. Of the Irish immigrants 40 1/2 per cent. were women. The sexes were so evenly balanced that about every Irishman can have an Irish wife if he prefers one. Next come the Teutons, with a little over forty-one women out of every hundred immigrants. At the foot of the list, as far as European countries which have sent many people here are concerned, come the Italians. A little less than 22 per cent. of them were women. The proportion is growing, however. The per cent. of females in 1891 was a little over 20, but in 1895 it rose to 27 1/2. Of the total immigration of ten and a third millions the Teutons from Germany, Austria, and the Netherlands composed a little over three millions. A million and a third came from Ireland, and 1,000,000 from Great Britain. The Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes together footed up 1,150,000, and the Slavs, Magyars, and Czechs 980,000. The Latin race contributed only 877,000, of these 655,000 were Italians. Of the immigration 29.7 per cent. was Teutonic, the total number of males arriving being 1,800,000 to 672,000 Irishmen. These figures show what an enormous political influence the Germans could exercise if they took a keener interest in politics than they do. There is a marked difference in the quality of the immigration from different countries. The immigrants are classified under four heads—"professional," "skilled labor," which takes in mechanics of all kinds; "miscellaneous," which includes farmers, laborers, servants, etc.; and "without occupation," most of those coming under this head being married women or persons not of age. During the last fiscal year there came from England 6,817 males over 15. Of these 6,096 were skilled labor. Of the 16,417 Germans who came 4,202 were skilled labor. Hungary stands at the foot of the list, for out of 9,328 persons only 350 had trades, while 7,935 were laborers. Out of 24,547 Italian males over 15, 3,428 had trades and 13,155 were laborers. The Russian Jews make a better showing, for out of 14,580 persons 2,410 were skilled labor.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE.

One hundred years ago in Franklin, Mass., Horace Mann was born. His life was too full of devotion to humanity for him to be forgotten. "He assumed to die until you have won some victory for humanity," he said to his graduating class at Antioch College. This was the keynote of his own existence, and, actually by his own hand, he left the greatest impress of his time upon the cause of education. As student, lawyer, educator, abolitionist and politician he remained always close to his charge, and while secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education he did perhaps his fullest work. He said of this time, when he tendered his resignation to the board: "I labored in this cause an average of not less than fifteen hours a day; from the beginning to the end of this period I never took a single day for relaxation, and months and months together passed without my withdrawing a single evening to call upon a friend." In these busy years his influences for education were impressed upon the statistics of the old Bay State; he instituted the normal school; he established county educational conventions; he did much to abrogate corporal punishment in schools, and by his lectures and writings he awakened an interest in education such as never before had been aroused. Observances of such anniversaries as that of Horace Mann are not only commendable, as in keeping with the influences of the man's life,

but in this particular case the observance appeals to a young generation which is more susceptible to the spirit of gratitude and quicker to respond to his benignity than are many of larger growth.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

Another story of oriental intrigue and treachery is put on record with the death of the Shah of Persia at the hands of a revolutionary fanatic. The assassin who sought his life found him entering a shrine near Teheran and killed him instantly. Nasir-Edin, Shah, who was not a Persian, but a Turk by descent, was the fourth sovereign of the Kajar dynasty, the ruling family in Persia for over 100 years. He entered upon his reign in 1848, and, considering the absolutely despotic powers which he wielded, it must be conceded that he was a fairly humane and responsible ruler. The entire governing system of Persia embraces a series of autocrats, ranging from the Shah to the head men of the small villages. Each potentate is a law unto himself, the only check upon his actions being the fear of the greater potentates above. Over all these the Shah is absolutely supreme, and the one restraining influence upon him is the necessity of preserving some sort of standing in foreign opinion. The shrewdness of the dead Shah was shown in the fashion in which he observed European customs on his various incursions into lands of modern civilization and the way in which he lulled the lessers of diplomacy. The Shah, with all his vagaries and shortcomings and his semi-barbaric manners, is conceded to have been one of the firmest and least tyrannical rulers Persia has had, and there will be considerable doubt whether his successor will prove to be so satisfactory. The heir apparent, who, by the way, is not the eldest of the Shah's sons, is Muzaffer-Edin. He was born in 1853, and in accordance with Persian custom has been kept in partial seclusion. It is doubtful due to this fact that Europe has heard so many various stories as to his mental incapacity and unfitness for rulership. The Hon. George Curzon is authority for the statement that the young heir is in reality a man of considerable intellect, energy and breadth of capacity for adopting European ideas. However this may be, a change of dynasty in Persia, with the immemorial Oriental habits of intrigue and assassination is never accomplished without some disturbance, and the young Shah's path will not be without difficulties. He has neither the experience nor the range of observation which enabled the dead Shah to govern Persia with reasonable success.

VERGING UPON THE IMPROBABLE.

How little the Spanish officials are governed by the truth is made more manifest than usual in an official dispatch emanating from Hoyo Colorado. The imaginative Spaniard who invented it asserts that when the survivors of a band of loyalist guerrillas returned to bury their five comrades killed in a skirmish they found the insurgents had mutilated the bodies in this fashion: "Their eyes had been cut from their sockets by machetes and strung on wire like beads, after which they had been hung on the limb of a tree in the form of a ghastly collar." The statement is inherently improbable. The machete is a great broadsword, a yard or more in length, made heavy for the purpose of clearing away brushwood. It is no more fit for such a purpose as the removal of the human eye than a pole-ax or cleaver. Eyes are filled with liquid. To string them upon a wire and remain eyes in appearance or shape is a statement the absurdity of which is only equaled by the ignorance of its inventor. And, finally, the eyes of ordinary size placed end to end would make a "collar" less than five inches in diameter, even if they could be strung without collapsing. Spain needs to study anatomy—or stop lying.

NATURE WILL HAVE REVENGE.

Said a well-known Chicago Stock Yard man: "I believe the human race is degenerating physically." He further expressed the opinion that it was due to two or three chief causes: Overwork, worry, improper food, broken rest and last, but not least, the vicious courting of men, which fastens upon them diseases which not only make them miserable, but place a curse upon innocent and helpless mortals yet to be born. If one could break the laws of nature and have no one suffer but himself there would be little use in trying to reform people who have uncontrollable bad habits, but it is an awful responsibility for a man or woman to lay the seeds of a deadly disease that may lie dormant for a generation or two and then break out with awful force. When people, intelligent people who pride themselves on being to the highest order of animals, and being the noblest work of the Creator, shall learn to treat themselves as well as they treat the lower animals, or, indeed, as well as the lower animals treat themselves, everything will go more smoothly.

NO DISCRIMINATION.

The gist of the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois as to the Cody law is that the Legislature has no right to discriminate against persons engaged in any particular occupation on Sunday. The court holds that "if the public welfare of the State demands that all business and all labor of every description except that of necessity and charity should cease on Sunday" the Legislature may pass a law to that effect. But it cannot order barbers to close shops on Sunday unless it treats persons engaged in other occupations which stand on the same footing in the same way.

RIDICULE AS A WEAPON.

The New York Sun takes an extreme illustration to bring into disrepute the methods for "stopping reform" that are being urged by Funk and Wagnalls. Rule 15 of the Sun was asked to subscribe to and this rule is: "Change final ed to t when so pronounced; and if a double consonant precedes, drop one of the consonants." An unadorned refusal would have filled all the requirements of the case, but instead the

Sun takes this passage: "He pressed her to his bosom and asked her to be his bride. Without a word she suddenly bussed him on the mouth." And declines to add the reform because the rules would make the passage read: "He prest her to his bosom and askt her to be his bride. Without a word she suddently bust him on the mouth." This is trifling with a great movement. The situation would not arise that would make this passage possible. In such a case she would not bust him on the mouth, but invite him to do the busting. But even if she bussed him, a man who deforms asking her to be his bride until he has pressed her to his bosom deserves to be bust.

CONSTITUTION UPHELD.

Justice David J. Baker in the southern grand division of the Supreme Court of Illinois handed down an opinion Wednesday in the case of George Burdick against the Illinois Central Railroad that holds that the anti-ticket broker's law which prohibits scalping in this State is constitutional. This decision is a most important one and if upheld by the United States Supreme Court, to which the case will undoubtedly be carried, will be the death knell of ticket scalping offices throughout the State.

LOW ESTIMATES MADE.

Bids for cleaning the streets of the city in that portion outside the downtown district were opened Tuesday. The bids and bidders were: Thomas Fox, \$12.50 a mile; W. J. Moxley, \$22; James H. Burke, \$25; John S. Cooper, \$27. Commissioner Kent said the contract will probably be awarded to Fox.

OBITUARY.

Funeral services over the remains of Francis Agnew were held Monday morning at the Holy Name Cathedral. Father Agnew, a brother of the deceased, assisted by Father Fitzsimmons, celebrated solemn requiem mass. A number of men prominent in public affairs attended the services. Interment was at Calvary. The honorary pallbearers were: John R. Walsh, Dennis J. Swenick, Austin J. Doyle, W. C. McClure, John J. Finerty, Alexander Sullivan, W. H. Barnum, Louis Haas, John McMillen and J. J. Mann. The active pallbearers were: T. P. Hallinan, Thomas E. Barrett, James Boyle, Joseph Conlan, John E. Doyle, Harry Gibbons, Thomas F. Moore and John B. Langan.

EAGLETS.

R. P. Sherin, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee and chairman of the subcommittee on press and telegraphic accommodations and facilities for the Democratic national convention to be held in Chicago July 7, announced that it is desirable that applications for space for working reporters and correspondents in the convention hall be made with the least possible delay. No application for working space filed later than June 15 will be considered. All applications for press and telegraphic accommodations should be addressed to R. P. Sherin, Secretary Democratic National Committee, Logansport, Ind.

Albert M. Billings, capitalist and original owner of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, which for years supplied the entire West side with gas, has been sued by Attorney C. D. F. Smith for \$50,000 for false claims he made in the service of Mr. Billings and never paid. Smith testified in Judge Adams' court that for eight years, between 1885 and 1893, he was the attorney of the Home National Bank, owned by Billings, the gas company, and also attended to transactions involving many millions of dollars for the defendant. He negotiated an investment of \$175,000 in the Memphis Street Car Company and subsequently a further investment of \$400,000 in the same, in order to secure the first sum, and that said street car property is now worth \$2,000,000. He said that for this and other legal business he was not paid one cent. Mr. Billings' defense is said to be that the salary of Smith from the bank and gas company paid him in full for all his work.

By a decision of the County Superintendent of Schools a quarter section of land north of Blue Island will remain in the school district of that town. Morgan Park deeded control of the property and wanted to annex it.

The annual meeting of the Firemen's Benevolent Association was held in the quarters of Engine Company No. 18, 19 Dearborn street, Tuesday evening. Five trustees were elected for a term of five years. They are: T. E. Miller, M. Loyce, L. Walter and J. C. Enders.

The following is the treasurer's statement for the year ending May 1, 1896:

Balance on hand last report	\$5,070 91
Principal on loans	1,270 00
Interest on loans	1,191 15
Total receipts	\$8,081 06
Payments—	
Orders from 1 to 64, inclusive	\$2,023 06
Loans made	5,109 00
Cash on hand	358 00
Total	\$8,081 06
Assets—	
Loans, principal	\$31,128 27
Loans, interest accrued	2,216 88
Real estate	10,299 00
Safe	50 00
Cash on hand	358 00
Total assets	\$44,053 15

The report was accepted by the Finance Committee and the trustees.

Patients suffering from contagious diseases being conveyed to the new isolation hospital will not be compelled to suffer the pains of a ride on the rough streets in one of the present style of ambulances used by the Police Department. Some time ago Miss Ada C. Sweet, of the Columbian Ambulance Association, told Commissioner Kerr, of the Health Department, that the association would give \$305 toward the purchase of an up-to-date ambulance to be stationed at the isolation hospital and to be used for transporting contagious cases only. The Studebaker Company agreed to construct the ambulance,

which will be fitted with electric lights and awning canopies, for \$500. As the actual cost will be much more, it will be in the nature of a donation by the Studebakers. Commissioner Kerr will raise the necessary \$135.

Another bill for an injunction was filed in the Superior Court against the Union Consolidated Elevated Railroad Company to prevent the use of Van Buren street from Wabash avenue to Halsted street. The bill is the same as the one pending before Judge Payne, the complainants are John McMahon, Martin de Tangle, R. Loewenthal, John S. Long, Spencer C. Long and W. C. Hall, executors of the estate of Nimrod Long; J. B. Briggs, Martin N. Horton, George N. Horton, representing the estate of G. W. Horton. The property of the complainants fronts on Van Buren street between Franklin street on the east side and Clinton street west of the river. The bill charges that the company has bought the consent of property owners in violation of law.

Letters of administration, with the will annexed, were granted by Judge Kohlman upon the estate of Louis H. Boldenweck, the North Side manufacturer who died May 4. William Boldenweck was appointed administrator, as the widow, Louise H. Boldenweck, resigned as executrix. The estate is valued at \$235,000, of which \$135,000 is in personal property. The will leaves all the property to the widow absolutely and without reservation.

Mayor Swift refused to grant to John N. Richak, 11 East Twenty-ninth street, a license for a saloon at that place because it is in the midst of a residence district.

Postmaster Hesing has published the results of the annual count of the mail. In the first week of March of each year every piece of mail matter is counted and the figures of the year's business are estimated from that count. The appropriation of each office is based on its report and the amount of help given to the office is due to the showing of the official count. Incidental to the official count Postmaster Hesing has secured facts and figures on every branch of the service. The showing is a remarkably good one. During the six days' count of mail made from March 2 to March 7 (inclusive) throughout the Chicago postal district 19,814,029 pieces of mail were handled. In the same period of 1895 the pieces handled were 14,527,245. The increase amounts to 5,286,784 pieces, or 36.38 per cent. In 1895 the estimate was 631,821,328 pieces, based on the six days' count. To this were added 20,000,000 pieces for Sundays and 37,178,072 for holiday mail, making a total of 700,000,000 pieces of actual mail. With duplicates the figures went up to 800,000,000 pieces. The six days' count, inclusive of duplicates, would make the estimate for the past year 1,030,329,508 pieces, or considerably over the billion mark. Estimating 210,404,020 the number of pieces handled would be 819,925,488. The estimate for Sundays would increase the total by 34,821,800 pieces. Holiday trade would add another 40,390,080 pieces, making a grand total of 895,137,368 pieces actually handled in the year.

The receipts of the postoffice for the postal year ending March 31, 1896, were \$5,000,332.84, or an increase of 13.65 per cent. The increase in March, 1896, was \$69,273.70, or 15.43 per cent. These figures are striking examples of the growth of the Chicago office. The greatest number of pieces of mail handled in the six days is found in the mailing division of the main postoffice, the figures here reaching 10,705,050. The substitution work shows that Station C handled the most business, with 471,470 pieces, while Forest Hill takes position at the other end of the list, with the modest total of 148 pieces. The letter carriers of Chicago in 1895 handled 27.13 per cent. of the entire mail, or 180,910,000 pieces annually. In 1896 they will handle 32.43 per cent., or 226,440,000 pieces. The average handled by each carrier in 1895 was 105,442 pieces. In 1896 it will be about 27,070. The population of Chicago is estimated at 1,700,000 exclusive of the branch postal districts. The mail collected in Chicago amounts to 80.75 per cent. of the whole. Of this about 70 per cent., or 500,000,000 pieces, is brought in by the collectors, being an average of 3,455,282 pieces annually for each collector. The total of mail delivered gives an average of 147 letters, etc., for every individual in Chicago. The total of mail collected gives an average of 307 pieces per head of the population.

The opening of the national exposition of electrical appliances in New York marks the beginning of another chapter in the nineteenth-century story of the Arabian Nights. The revelations in the study of electricity and in the application of its forces have been more numerous and more profoundly interesting in recent years than ever before. In the hands of such men as Tesla and Edison the mysterious energy has been made to do new things and perform feats not hitherto conceived. At the New York exposition the people witness the movement of machinery operated by the power of Niagara Falls, conveyed over an ordinary telegraph wire 452 miles long. Thanks to Tesla's recent inventions, the feat of carrying electrical power at long distances and for commercial purposes seems now to be feasible. The time may come when a factory in St. Louis, say, may be operated by electricity generated in Chicago and transmitted over a wire, just as ordinary telegraph messages are sent. It is impossible to contemplate these feats without an increased wonder at the forward strides of nineteenth-century invention. Chauncey M. Depew's message, sent throughout the world over a single circuit, tells the story of a planet which is steadily growing smaller as the means of gridding it with lines of communication increase.

The enthusiastic wheelman in an ugly sweater and indifferent knee trousers may not be prepossessing, but he means something as a finger board. One hundred years ago our ancestors trotted about in knickerbockers with fancy hose and ornate silver buckles on their shoes. At the present rate delegates to

the national conventions in 1900 will be stamping low shoes on the extremities of knickerbockered legs with as much easy naturalness as if men had never worn trousers which had to be rolled up when it rained. The bicycle is to bring about this atavism in dress. A few years ago the bicycle rider tied his trousers legs to his ankles with pieces of twine and pedaled away. Somebody invented a steel trouser-clip and used that. Still his legs were cumbersome. Then somebody more daring than the rest exposed his calves to the public gaze and the thing was done. At first the bicycle costume was associated with riding for pleasure. One day some practical man of business rode to his office in his bicycle suit, and worked all day in that garb. Hundreds of riders are now doing it, subjecting \$4.50 suits to the wear and tear which once told on \$45 suits. And so the custom spreads. Knickerbockers, on these fine spring evenings, find their way into drawing-rooms of society—informally, perhaps, but nevertheless, they are recognized. How long, then, before the wheelman rides to an entertainment in a regulation dress suit amputated at the knees? The knickerbocker seems certain to spread to all classes and conditions of men. Why shouldn't it? Artistically considered, it was always a thing of beauty, while from a more material point of view it never bagged at the knees. Death to the sweater, but long life to the revivified knee breeches of our great grandfathers.

Some sympathy seems to be expressed by a contemporary for the French exhibitors at the World's Fair, who lost \$70,000 worth of their goods by fire in January, 1894, for which they have not yet been compensated. It was unfortunate that French exhibitors or anybody else should lose anything possessing value, but the intimation that these exhibitors had in any way claim upon the United States or upon the World's Columbian Exposition for indemnification for their losses is not warranted. The French exhibitors appealed to Congress. Very properly Congress has taken no action in the premises since the facts were ascertained. The exhibitors sued the Columbian Exposition, but no progress has been made in the suit and it is infinitely to the credit of Mr. Higginbotham and others responsible for the defense of the suit that they resisted popular and ignorant clamor in the premises and saved the resources of the exposition from a raid which could not be justified. Woe men might have been awayed by the menacing sentiment. There are lots of people always ready to cry out for what they describe as high-minded and honorable settlement when nothing toward the settlement is taken from their own pockets. That the French exhibitors lost their goods was deplorable, but neither the government of the United States nor the Columbian Exposition was in any way responsible to those exhibitors who remained upon the ground months after the exposition closed, suiting their own convenience and nobody else's.

The arrival of 1,548 Italian immigrants by one steamer is an indication of an excess to which the business of feeding from military service to the land of liberty is carried. This one ship load is only a small portion of the arrivals for the month. Thoughtful people may well be concerned with the wonder what all these people will do. It is not far to see that their first effort will be to get employment. Not being skilled artisans, their attention must be turned to common labor, where the ranks are already full to overflowing, and where grim poverty is already pursuing the unfortunate.

POLITICAL BULLETIN.

As the various parties nominate candidates The Eagle will add to this standing bulletin, so that the voters may know the names and records of the men seeking their suffrages.

So far the only county ticket in the field is the Republican, so it alone can be published at present.

Republican County Ticket.

NAME.	RUNNING FOR.	PRESENT OFFICE OR BUSINESS.	RECORDS.
C. S. Deenen	State's Attorney	Drainage Attorney	Chronic office seeker; politician.
J. A. Linn	Clerk Superior Court	County Commissioner	Alderman; politician.
J. A. Cooke	Clerk Circuit Court	Alderman	Allderman; politician.
George Herz	Coroner	Deputy Sheriff	Ex-saloonkeeper.
R. M. Simon	Recorder	Deputy Sheriff	Politician.
John Barth	County Surveyor	Engineer and Surveyor	Business man.
B. D. Healy	President County Board	President County Board	President County Board.
Nicholas Petrie	County Commissioner	Saloonkeeper	Saloonkeeper.
Adrian Ballard	County Commissioner	Allderman	Allderman and Co. Com.
J. C. Irwin	County Commissioner	Butcher	Butcher.
M. A. Garrett	County Commissioner	Agent	Agent.
F. E. Erickson	County Commissioner	West Town Supervisor	Town clerk and supervisor.
Louis Mack	County Commissioner	County Commissioner	County commissioner.
Paul C. Schuler	County Commissioner	Feed business	Feed business.
E. H. Wright	County Commissioner	Clerk	Clerk.
T. N. Jamieson	Clerk Appellate Court	County Board Employee	City clerk; sewer; county purchasing agent; politician.

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Some sympathy seems to be expressed by a contemporary for the French exhibitors at the World's Fair, who lost \$70,000 worth of their goods by fire in January, 1894, for which they have not yet been compensated. It was unfortunate that French exhibitors or anybody else should lose anything possessing value, but the intimation that these exhibitors had in any way claim upon the United States or upon the World's Columbian Exposition for indemnification for their losses is not warranted. The French exhibitors appealed to Congress. Very properly Congress has taken no action in the premises since the facts were ascertained. The exhibitors sued the Columbian Exposition, but no progress has been made in the suit and it is infinitely to the credit of Mr. Higginbotham and others responsible for the defense of the suit that they resisted popular and ignorant clamor in the premises and saved the resources of the exposition from a raid which could not be justified. Woe men might have been awayed by the menacing sentiment. There are lots of people always ready to cry out for what they describe as high-minded and honorable settlement when nothing toward the settlement is taken from their own pockets. That the French exhibitors lost their goods was deplorable, but neither the government of the United States nor the Columbian Exposition was in any way responsible to those exhibitors who remained upon the ground months after the exposition closed, suiting their own convenience and nobody else's.

The arrival of 1,548 Italian immigrants by one steamer is an indication of an excess to which the business of feeding from military service to the land of liberty is carried. This one ship load is only a small portion of the arrivals for the month. Thoughtful people may well be concerned with the wonder what all these people will do. It is not far to see that their first effort will be to get employment. Not being skilled artisans, their attention must be turned to common labor, where the ranks are already full to overflowing, and where grim poverty is already pursuing the unfortunate.

The opening of the national exposition of electrical appliances in New York marks the beginning of another chapter in the nineteenth-century story of the Arabian Nights. The revelations in the study of electricity and in the application of its forces have been more numerous and more profoundly interesting in recent years than ever before. In the hands of such men as Tesla and Edison the mysterious energy has been made to do new things and perform feats not hitherto conceived. At the New York exposition the people witness the movement of machinery operated by the power of Niagara Falls, conveyed over an ordinary telegraph wire 452 miles long. Thanks to Tesla's recent inventions, the feat of carrying electrical power at long distances and for commercial purposes seems now to be feasible. The time may come when a factory in St. Louis, say, may be operated by electricity generated in Chicago and transmitted over a wire, just as ordinary telegraph messages are sent. It is impossible to contemplate these feats without an increased wonder at the forward strides of nineteenth-century invention. Chauncey M. Depew's message, sent throughout the world over a single circuit, tells the story of a planet which is steadily growing smaller as the means of gridding it with lines of communication increase.

The enthusiastic wheelman in an ugly sweater and indifferent knee trousers may not be prepossessing, but he means something as a finger board. One hundred years ago our ancestors trotted about in knickerbockers with fancy hose and ornate silver buckles on their shoes. At the present rate delegates to

the national conventions in 1900 will be stamping low shoes on the extremities of knickerbockered legs with as much easy naturalness as if men had never worn trousers which had to be rolled up when it rained. The bicycle is to bring about this atavism in dress. A few years ago the bicycle rider tied his trousers legs to his ankles with pieces of twine and pedaled away. Somebody invented a steel trouser-clip and used that. Still his legs were cumbersome. Then somebody more daring than the rest exposed his calves to the public gaze and the thing was done. At first the bicycle costume was associated with riding for pleasure. One day some practical man of business rode to his office in his bicycle suit, and worked all day in that garb. Hundreds of riders are now doing it, subjecting \$4.50 suits to the wear and tear which once told on \$45 suits. And so the custom spreads. Knickerbockers, on these fine spring evenings, find their way into drawing-rooms of society—informally, perhaps, but nevertheless, they are recognized. How long, then, before the wheelman rides to an entertainment in a regulation dress suit amputated at the knees? The knickerbocker seems certain to spread to all classes and conditions of men. Why shouldn't it? Artistically considered, it was always a thing of beauty, while from a more material point of view it never bagged at the knees. Death to the sweater, but long life to the revivified knee breeches of our great grandfathers.

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